

Gen. Pierce's Cabinet.

It is no small thing to read the speculations of the newspapers, in relation to the Cabinet of General Pierce. Some of the opposition papers are so very obliging as not only to establish the principles upon which the members of his Cabinet are to be selected, but even to name the individuals who are to compose it. Others are more modest, and content themselves with the assurance that certain men are to have places in the Cabinet, and certain others are to be excluded. The Democratic papers of different parts of the country, and individuals, are urging their favorites for seats in the Cabinet, claiming it as due to their services and merits, and to those who know the history and character of Gen. Pierce, and it does not require a very intimate acquaintance with these, to show the absurdity of all such speculations.

Gen. Pierce knows and fully appreciates the responsibilities of the high station to which he has been called by the unqualified suffrages of the people; and his whole history gives evidence that he will meet those responsibilities in a manner creditable to himself and acceptable to the country. He will be held, and justly so, responsible to the country for the acts of his administration; his Cabinet are responsible to him. He is the representative of the whole country, literally knowing "no North, no South, no East, no West," in the administration of the Government; and his Cabinet must be imbued with the same national ideas and purposes, acting for the country, and not each for a section. His Cabinet must be a unit—fully harmonizing in all their views, cordially seconding the determinations of the President, and vigorously laboring to carry out every measure of public policy to which the administration may be committed. Upon this depends the success of the administration; without this, all the labors of the President for the public welfare will be futile, and the most devoted and self-sacrificing efforts on his part, will end in humiliation to himself and disgrace to the country.

Now, how must such a Cabinet be selected? The President is responsible for their acts, and he should select them, not take them at the bidding of others. By this we do not mean that he should disregard or refuse to listen to such suggestions as may be made to him; and those who know General Pierce know well that he will not act hastily or unadvisedly in so vastly an important matter. But we mean that, having diligently sought for and carefully considered all the information that it is in his power to obtain, he should select them, and those who know him need no assurance that he will do so, conscientiously and fearlessly. General Pierce knows well the prominent and leading men of the Union, their history, their characters, their qualifications and their positions at home and before the country; and with such aid as he will avail himself of, he has no fears that he will select for his Cabinet proper men—men of broad national views, sound judgment, sterling ability, strict integrity and correct principles—men who will not use their places for their own emolument, or as stepping stones to future promotion, but who will devote their energies to the success of the administration and the permanent welfare of the country, seeking the honor of being faithful servants as the reward of patriotic service.

In selecting them, our knowledge of Gen. Pierce induces us to believe he will select men who are not only able, but who are also patriotic. Nearly every State in the Union, out of New England, has one, two, three or more candidates for seats in the Cabinet; and no doubt most of them are well qualified for the positions in which their friends desire to place them. But there are only seven Cabinet officers to be appointed, while seven times that number have been named for them; consequently many must be disappointed. But such men and their friends, if they are true friends of the President, and anxious for the success of his administration, will cheerfully acquiesce in the result, with the assurance that they are rejected not for a lack of qualifications, but because considerations of superior and overriding importance require that others should fill the places in question. The supposed claims of individuals and of sections must yield to the paramount considerations of the unity of the Cabinet, and the success of the administration which is so dependent thereon.

And the idea that any section of the party is to be proscribed, or its claims entirely disregarded in the selection of Cabinet officers, is, in our opinion, unfounded. All sections of the Democratic party cordially unite in the late canvass to restore the Government to the hands of the Democracy; and during the canvass it was everywhere declared by our papers and speakers, that all who stood loyally upon the Baltimore platform and supported our candidates, were to be regarded as Democrats. All such are to be treated now; and it seems to us that if a man is in every other respect proper man, in the opinion of the President, for a Cabinet officer, the fact that he formerly belonged to this or that section into which the party may have been divided in any State, should not prevent his selection.

So too with the idea that the holding of official position heretofore, should influence the decision in regard to any man. In our opinion, this will neither exclude any one, nor weigh in his favor. If General Pierce should conclude that certain members of the "old" Cabinet can subserve the public interests better than others, as members of his Cabinet, we see no reason why he should not select them. His sole desire must be to promote the welfare, prosperity and honor of the country, and he will wish to call around him the best men—those who, under all the circumstances, are best calculated to aid him most effectively in administering the great trust confided in him by the American people. And it is of little moment to him whether these men have been Cabinet members, or simple private citizens; all that should demand is that the men shall be "up to the mark" on all the great questions of the day, and equal to the duties required of them.

Such are our "notions" upon this subject, and they seem to us to be reasonable, and such as will commend themselves to the good sense of the Democracy of the country. It is their desire and expectation that the administration of Gen. Pierce may be the most successful, brilliant, and permanently advantageous to the country that we have ever had; and to enable him to make it so, they will forego all minor considerations, all personal and local preferences and prejudices in regard to individuals who may be selected as his Constitutional advisers, and will cheerfully yield him their confidence and assent. They will not ask if this man is an "old fogy," or that one a "young America," or if this one has been in the service of that one to

the other section of the party, but the only question will be whether the men are "honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution," having the will and the ability to second the vigorous and patriotic policy of the nation, energetic and patriotic statesmen whom the people have placed at the head of the Government.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 17.

HOUSE.—Two private bills were considered but not finally acted upon. The Senate bill to amend the act of August in relation to an appropriation for continuing the survey of the Mexican boundary was passed. The House then adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Fuller, of Me., made a motion that the Senate bill, authorizing the Secretary of Treasury to issue registers of wrecked vessels, of English build, when purchased or repaired by American citizens. The bill, making appropriations for a Military Academy, and the Indian Department, was referred to a Committee of the whole. Mr. Phelps asked, but did not obtain leave, to present a memorial from Mr. Guthrie, as a delegate from Nebraska. Mr. Stanley asked leave to introduce a bill to pay the 4th instalment due to the several States entitled to the same, under the distribution act of 1836, which was refused. The private calendar was then taken up, after which the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. King's health being worse, he sent his resignation to the Senate, and Mr. Atchison was elected President pro tem.

Resolutions, expressing the thanks of the Senate, and regret for his illness, were passed and sent to Mr. King.

The Kentucky Senatorial case was then taken up, when Mr. Meriwether said as the vacancy had happened and the Governor had filled it, there his power ended, and it was for a Senate to decide how long that appointment continued. He wished he could give his seat up to Mr. Dixon, as the Legislature declared their desire that he should have it, but the act of the Governor was so clearly in pursuance of the constitution that the appointment was to continue until the next meeting of the Legislature.

Mr. Rush took Mr. Dixon's side. Mr. Seward followed on the same side, giving his reasons. Finally the vote was taken and Mr. Dixon was admitted by a vote of 27 yeas to 16 nays.

Mr. Dixon was sworn in and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Brown of Miss., submitted an amendment to the rules, providing for the appointment of a Committee of fifteen, to be called a Committee of Claims, which was debated.

Mr. Freeman proposed a substitute instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of giving to the U. S. District Courts, full power at law to hear and determine claims against the Government. Voted down.

Mr. Ewing submitted a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of reporting a resolution providing for the amendment of the Constitution, so as to require the Presidential electors, except the Senatorial electors, to be chosen in each State, in these several districts, instead of the whole State.

The Senate then adjourned.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 21.

SENATE.—A Committee of conference was appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the bill granting a pension to Gen. Worth's widow.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, gave notice of his intention, once more, to take up the Homestead Bill.

A resolution to pay Mr. Meriwether per diem and mileage, was laid over.

Mr. Brooks introduced a resolution to repeal the duty on Railroad iron, which was referred.

A joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the rank of Lieutenant General, or Brevet, for military services, was taken up.

Gen. Shields urged the adoption of a resolution, in which he said, of all the officers in the Mexican war, Gen. Scott was the only one who had not received additional pay. Gen. Cass followed, urging the adoption of the resolution. After a long debate the resolution was passed—yeas 13, nays 12.

HOUSE.—The question of reference of the Presidents Message to appropriate committees, was again resumed. Pending which question, Clingman's proposition to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill admitting Railroad iron free of duty, was taken up.

Mr. Howe moved an amendment, limiting action on the bill till June, 1854, which was debated, and the amendment rejected—yeas 44, nays not counted.

Mr. Jones said he hoped the whole matter would be postponed until the new administration came into power, and then proposed to amend it, by exempting all kinds of iron, which was adopted.

Mr. Meschom offered an amendment instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to refund the duties paid on railroad iron, since December, 1846, which was debated and rejected.

Mr. Washburn moved to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to report on the subject of the Tariff, before the first Monday of February, after debate, it was voted down.

The resolution referring the subject of a Tariff, for revenue to a Committee on Ways and Means, was adopted without amendment, and reported to the House.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22.

SENATE.—A bill was passed for removing the reefs in the Red river and keeping the navigation open.

Mr. Fiero introduced a bill for the construction of a Railroad and branches for establishing postal arrangements between the Atlantic and Pacific, and affording facilities for commerce and travel. He moved that it be read the special order for the 10th of January. After some debate it was laid on the table, and the bill reported last session on the same subject was taken up, and made the order of the day, for the 10th of January.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 23.

SENATE.—A resolution to adjourn until Monday was adopted.

Mr. Mason submitted a resolution calling for copies of the notes addressed to this Government by England and France, proposing a tripartite convention, and agreeing that neither Government would permit the island of Cuba to be taken from Spain. Mr. Mason spoke in his resolution, and urged against filibustering by the free consent of Spain, or unless the inhabitants of the island declare themselves independent, and desired annexation, but would never consent to any European power acquiring Cuba. Mr. Case followed, condemning filibustering, and avowed that the acquisition of Cuba, however desirable to this country, must be acquired honorably, by purchase or annexation.

HOUSE.—The resolution from the Senate, extending the appropriation of \$100,000, in the Red River bill, provides that bonds shall be awarded to those agreeing to keep the river open, till the high tides wash open the channel.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

SATURDAY, DEC. 18.

SENATE.—Mr. Mack presented the memorial David Malby, of Plymouth, Highland county, Ohio, asking the Legislature to pass a law preventing the property of married women from becoming the property of their husbands. Referred to the standing committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Kilbourn, from the standing committee on Public Works and Public Lands, to which was referred a resolution relative to damages to Joseph Walton, of Tuscarawas county, by the construction of the feeder to the Ohio canal, reported a substitute for the resolution, requiring the Board of Public Works to appoint commissioners to examine and ascertain the amount of damages.

The subject was discussed by Messrs. Kilbourn, Rich, Riddle, Cradlebaugh, Finck, Ferguson, and Peppard. From the discussion, these facts among others were elicited: That about five years since the damages were ascertained by a board of commissioners, and Joseph Walton received \$2,100 from the State. The injury at that time was supposed to be temporary; but has proved to be permanent.

Mr. Peppard moved to commit to a select committee of three. Agreed to.

Messrs. Peppard, Riddle, and Rich, that committee.

HOUSE.—House bill for the transfer of certain lands in the treasury of Harrison and Belmont counties to the Common School fund of said counties, was received from the Senate, with amendments making the bill applicable to all of the counties in the State having a surplus arising from tax on dogs, in their treasury.

The amendments were agreed to, yeas 74, nays 0. So the bill became a law.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the President of the Board of Control, in compliance with House Resolution.

The report shows that the STATE BANK OF OHIO has reduced its circulation \$548,690.

The report was read at the clerk's desk, and laid on the table to be printed.

MONDAY, DEC. 20.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hughes offered for adoption the following resolution:

Whereas, By a combination of circumstances too numerous to mention, Silver coin has, for some time past, and continues to have a commercial value, or in other words, a value beyond its true value for circulation, and, whereas, in consequence thereof, it is found exceedingly difficult and expensive to keep in circulation a sufficient amount for the convenience of trade, even at the present premium, and for the purpose of correcting this acknowledged and prevailing evil, which is felt all over the United States, therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be, and they are hereby requested to use their utmost influence in procuring the passage of a law reducing the present value of Silver coin, which would correct the evil so much complained of.

TUESDAY, DEC. 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Riddle, from the standing committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to provide for the partition of real estate, reported the same back, with two amendments.

One amendment requires land in partition cases, unless the defendants have actual notice of the pendency thereof, shall not be sold at less than the appraised value, at the first appraisal. At the second appraisal it may be sold at two-thirds of its valuation.

The amendment was ably and warmly discussed by Messrs. Cradlebaugh, Sherman, Finck, Peppard, Riddle and Ferguson.

On the amendment the vote stood, yeas 25, nays 4.

The bill was further amended and ordered to be engrossed, with a view to its third reading and final passage on Thursday.

Mr. Atkinson gave notice, that on to-morrow he would introduce a bill, making appropriation for the payment of the interest of the public debt of Ohio, due 1st January next, and for the payment of principal and interest of canal, school and ministerial bonds, payable after 1852.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—SIGHT TO THE BLIND.

The Woodstock American furnishes an interesting notice of an experiment made by Dr. Cadwell, in Canada, a few days ago.

Our cotemporary says that a blind girl named Sarah Hanley, of the township of Malahide, was restored to sight almost instantaneously, and then goes on to remark:

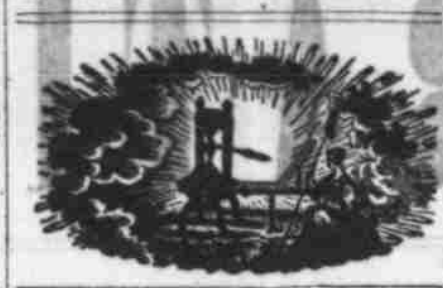
It seems that she was born perfectly blind and is now twenty-one years of age. During this long time, of course she had not the slightest comprehension of the appearance of any objects more than she could acquire from the sense of touch. It is little wonderful therefore that her feelings were excited when she first beheld the light of the sun and the appearance of all the things around her. Our cotemporary says—"To describe the sensations of the young lady when the first welcome rays of light entered her hitherto sightless orbs, would be beyond our power. In an instant, as if by magic, the idea of material things which she had cherished for so many years, through the sense of feeling, were embodied in memory. A new and bright world, full of light and life—full of wonder and admiration—terrible, because hitherto unknown in its realized beauty and grandeur, arose before her. She looked and trembled; she shook from head to foot like an aspen leaf; and unable to utter a word, she gazed with wild astonishment on the scene before her."

When her emotion had somewhat subsided, Dr. Cadwell inquired if she saw him. Yes, said she, I see you. Oh, how white you look! Subsequently she noticed a pair of brass candlesticks in the room, and inquired what they were. On being informed she was incredulous. The ideas that she had formed of a candlestick were far different from those which her new born sight conveyed. The candlesticks were brought to her; she handled them, and exclaimed, Oh, yes, they are candlesticks; how bright they look. Dr. Cadwell showed her a gold watch, and inquired if she knew what it was. She answered in a negative, and on being informed she said, What a queer thing it is; both sides of it are not alike. We may add that the young lady's sight is daily improving in strength, and she is returned to her home in Malahide a few days since, rejoicing in the light of life.

Philadelphia Enquirer.

Mrs. Davis has a splendid assortment of New Year Presents. Go and buy some of them to give to the little urchins when they get your "New Year's Gift."

Democratic Sentinel.



The People & the People's Rights

CADIZ, OHIO.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 29, '52.

New Year.

Next Saturday is New Year's Day, and this is the Holidays, and as our hands have labored hard during the past year, we have concluded to give them a week's rest. Consequently no paper will be issued from this office next week. Our subscribers will lose nothing by this as it takes 52 numbers to make a volume of a weekly newspaper.

Carrier's Address.

Our Carrier will be on hand on next Saturday morning with his Annual New Year's Address. He has been faithful in serving the paper during the year, and he hopes his patrons will remember him.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates at the Democratic County Convention held on last Saturday, to attend the 8th of January Convention at Columbus:

DELEGATES.—Lewis Lewton, Esq., Sam'l G. Peppard, Esq., and L. C. Forsythe, Esq. ALTERNATES.—Fulton Moffit, A. J. Schreiber, and Dr. Enoch Conway.

Col. GEORGE W. MANTYRE, one of the members of the Board of Public Works, will be a candidate for Governor, subject to the decision of the 8th of January Convention.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.—We wish that our friends would be at more pains to send us notices of marriages and deaths. There are some townships in the county from which we have never received such a notice. This is wrong. It is a matter of interest to have all marriages and deaths in our county recorded in the papers, and if Clergymen, Justice of the Peace and others throughout this vicinity would send us a notice when a marriage or a death occurs they would confer a favor upon us.

Don't Read this.

The following anecdote should not be read by any of our delinquent subscribers, for fear it might put them in the notion of paying what they owe us. If you read it, take the hint and act accordingly:

Dead Subscriber.

The following is an old story; but as it can lose nothing by being often told, we give it for the benefit of our nonpaying patrons, in the hope that they will save us the trouble of publishing their obituaries by making immediate payment.

A long winded subscriber to a newspaper, after repeated dunning, promised that the bill should be paid by a certain day, if he was alive. The day passed over and no money reached the office. In the next number, therefore, of the newspaper, the editor inserted among the deaths a notice of his subscriber's departure from this life. Pretty soon after the announcement, the subject of it appeared to the editor—not with the pale and ghastly countenance usually ascribed to apparitions, nor did he wait to be spoken to, but broke silence.

"What, sir, did you mean by publishing my death?"

"Why, sir, I meant what I mean when I publish the death of any other person, viz: to let the world know that you were dead."

"But I am not dead."

"Not dead! then it is your own fault: for you told me you would positively pay your bill by such a day, if you lived to that time. The day passed, the bill is not paid, and you positively must be dead; for I will not believe that you would forfeit your word."

"Oh, how I see that you have got round me. The editor; but say no more about it—here's the money. And harkye, my wag, you'll contradict my death next week?"

"O, certainly, sir, just to please you; though upon my word I can't help thinking you were dead of the time specified, and that you have come back to pay this bill on account of your friendship to me."

Candidates.

Who are in arrears for printing tickets must come forward immediately, and pay us what they owe us, or else we will not think that they are as clever as we thought they were.

There have been 147 marriage licenses issued by the Probate Court of Harrison county, since the 1st day of January, 1852. This is what we should call getting along pretty speedily with "cupid's darts."

The Markets, &c.

At Pittsburgh flour is selling at \$4.40, Hogs \$6.25 and \$7.

Hogs are bringing in Louisville \$6.25 per cwt.

In Steubenville, \$5.50, and in Cadiz the same.

There has been no material changes in the market for several weeks.

A large number of our exchanges failed to come to hand on Monday evening. This will account for our not publishing last Legislative and Congressional proceedings this week.

Death of Rev. Wm. Wallace.

We received the painful intelligence yesterday, of the death of this worthy gentleman. He died at his residence in Dresden, O., on the 20th inst., of inflammation of the lungs.

Mr. Wallace is well known to almost every one of our vicinity, and was highly esteemed for his virtues. In him the community have lost a benefactor, and the family their most dear friend. We sympathize with them in their bereavement. "He has passed to that bourne, from whence no traveller returns."—Cambridge Jeffersonian.

We believe Mr. Wallace was editor of the Dresden Herald at the time of his decease. He was an able editor, and a faithful minister of the Presbyterian Church.

Ten percent Interest—Usury laws.

The Legislature has one or two bills before it, regulating interest and to prevent usury. What will be the result is more than we can say, but if public opinion or public good is consulted, the ten per cent. interest law will be repealed, and an effective usury law passed in its stead. We agree with the *Traverse Democrat*, that usury is an oppressive evil and should be guarded against by such enactments as experience has demonstrated best calculated to prevent it. Such is the magnitude of the evil of usury that all civilized nations have guarded against it by enactments, many of which have been very severe, but of late, penalties have been relaxed, or abrogated with provisions declaring contracts for usurious interest void, and providing for the recovery of money paid on such contracts. No business man, and much less a farmer, mechanic, or laborer, can afford to pay ten per cent. interest—Six per cent. is all that should be allowed and is the usual rate fixed by law throughout the Union, as will be seen by the following synopsis of the laws upon this head in the several States:

MAINE.—Legal rate 6 per cent. Legal interest only can be recovered. Usurious interest may be recovered back.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Legal rate 6 per cent. If more be taken party forfeits three times the amount taken unlawfully.

VERMONT.—Legal rate 6 per cent. Interest paid beyond that may be recovered with costs.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Legal rate 6 per cent. Party taking usurious interest forfeits three times the amount of interest unlawfully taken. Party paying usurious interest may recover three times the amount of unlawful interest so paid.

RHODE ISLAND.—Legal rate 6 per cent. In action on usurious contract plaintiff can recover the principal with legal interest and costs of suit.

CONNECTICUT.—Legal rate 6 per cent. In usurious contracts principal can be recovered without interest. Party guilty of taking usury forfeits the whole interest, one half to the prosecutor and one half to State Treasury.

NEW YORK.—Legal rate 7 per cent. All contracts where a higher rate is received are void. Corporations cannot set up defence of usury.

NEW JERSEY.—Legal rate 7 per cent.—contracts for higher rate are void. Persons taking a higher rate forfeit whole value of the subject matter of the contract, one half to prosecutor.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Legal rate 6 per cent.—excess can't be recovered, and if paid may be recovered back—usury doesn't render whole contract void.

Railroad and Canal Companies may give bonds for larger sum than actually received, such shall not be deemed usurious.

DELAWARE.—Legal rate 6 per cent., who ever exceeds more is liable forfeit the whole debt, one half to State and half to prosecutor.

MARYLAND.—Legal rate 6 per cent., in contracts over that, void as to excess.

VIRGINIA.—Legal rate 6 per cent., all usurious contracts void, penalty of forfeiture twice the amount of the debt. On protested bills &c., penalty \$ and 10 on domestic and foreign.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Legal rate 6 per cent., all contracts for higher rate void, and party exacting it liable to forfeit double the amount of the debt, one half to State and the other half to the prosecutor.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Legal rate 7 per cent., party receiving more forfeits entire interest and pays the costs.

GEORGIA.—Legal rate 7 per cent. If party reserves more, forfeits entire interest.

FLORIDA.—Eight per cent., allowed on agreement; legal rate 6 per cent., person receiving higher rate forfeits entire interest.

ALABAMA.—Legal rate 8 per cent., in usurious contracts, principle without any interest may be recovered. Persons taking usurious contracts, liable to action quia tem for whole amount. Party borrowing may be witness to prove the usury.

MISSISSIPPI.—Legal rate 8 per cent., for bonafide use of money, 6 per cent. on other contracts, penalty for usury loss of entire interest.

LOUISIANA.—Legal rate 5 per cent., but parties may agree on any sum as high as 8 per cent. Bank interests is 6 per cent., penalty for usurious contracts, forfeiture of entire interest.

TEXAS.—Legal rate 8 per cent., 12 per cent., allowed on contract, where more is reserved no interest can be recovered.

ARKANSAS.—6 per cent., legal rate, contracts allowed up to 10, usurious contracts void.

TENNESSEE.—Legal rate 6 per cent., persons taking more may be fined not less than amount usuriously taken.

KENTUCKY.—Legal rate 6 per cent., contracts for excess void.

OHIO.—Legal rate 6 per cent., 10 allowed on written contracts, contracts for excess void as to the same.

MICHIGAN.—Legal rate 7 per cent., with permission to agree on any rate not higher than 10 for loan of money, contracts for excess void as to the same.

INDIANA.—Legal rate 6 per cent., usurious interest cannot be recovered, and if sued can be recovered back, but usury don't render the contract void.

ILLINOIS.—Interest up to 10 per cent., may be agreed upon for money loaned. On obligations not for money loaned, only 6 per cent. can be recovered.

MISSOURI.—Legal rate 6 per cent., if plea of usury sustained, legal interest only recovered, and paid to Common School fund, usurer, on information, forfeits and pays to Com. School fund whole interest agreed upon on.

IOWA.—Legal rate 6 per cent., contracts up to 10 allowed, illegal interest may be recovered.

WISCONSIN.—7 per cent., legal rate, contracts in writing up to 12 allowed, if more be taken, whole debt forfeited.

CALIFORNIA.—Legal rate 10 per cent., contracts allowed up to 18, but principals and endorses are held liable under heavy penalties for higher rates.

Right.

You are right, Bro. Allen, we were wrong in our information as to this being the only railroad tunnel in the State. We were so, told by the person engaged at it, and took it for granted that they knew.

We give you our *Opinion*. "An open confession is good for the soul."—*Guernsey Jeffersonian*.

That's right, Bro. Abell. Never be ashamed to acknowledge the corn when you are in the wrong, and you will always prosper by it.

Railroads—Their Benefits to Farmers.

The following able article from the New Lisbon Palladium, we recommend to the careful consideration of our farming friends who are not willing to give the right of way to the Cadiz Branch of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. The Palladium says:

Many farmers seem inclined to the opinion that railroads are a "capital invention" to concentrate wealth upon towns and cities and build them up at the expense of the surrounding country. This opinion is an absurdity. Instead of taking money from the pockets of farmers, railroads are their best source of revenue. If these roads did not add a single cent to the intrinsic value of farms, they would still save money to the farmer. The increased facilities for the transportation of goods, groceries, iron, &c., put it in the power of merchants to dispose of these indispensable articles at lower rates, than when they are compelled to pay heavy storage and freight bills upon every invoice of goods brought to inland towns. What is true of getting goods into a country market is equally true of shipping agricultural and other productions from inland depots